

ACC NR: AP6037028

conclusion is drawn that the thermal mechanism is of primary nature for polymers. Polymethylmethacrylate is given as an example for comparing the fluctuation theory of polymer strength with new experimental data. The causes of transition from brittle fracture to nonbrittle fracture are discussed. The effect of molecular orientation is examined on polymer strength based on the fluctuation theory of strength. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas and 7 figures. [Based on author's abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 30Apr66/ORIG REF: 025/OTH REF: 025/

Card 2/2

BARTENEV, Igor' Aleksandrovich, kand. arkhitektury; IKONNIKOV, A.V.,
kand. arkhitektury, red.; MEDERSKIY, L.A., starshiy nauchnyy
sotr., red.; PILYAVSKIY, V.I., doktor arkhitektury, nauchnyy
red.; VOROB'YEV, G.S., red.; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Paris] Parizh. Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniю polit. i
nauchn. znaniy RSFSR, 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Paris—Description)

9.1580

26807
S/142/61/004/002/009/010
E140/E485

AUTHOR: Bartenev, L.S.

TITLE: Pulse generator with nonlinear feedback

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika,
1961, Vol.4, No.2, pp.222-225

TEXT: In a high-speed pulse generator using secondary emission tubes, the use of a nonlinear capacitor (varicond) in the feedback path will permit substantially shorter rise-time and pulse duration, with substantially the same fall time, as circuits using ordinary linear capacitors. This is because the reduction of capacitance as the voltage across the capacitor increases has the effect of reducing loading on the output at the height of the trigger action. Circuits are given with oscillograms of the output pulses, the best results being rise-time 13 ns, duration 53 ns, amplitude 210 V. There are 5 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows:
Narud I. IRE National convention Record, March 1957, 7, part 5, 103.

Card 1/2

Pulse generator with nonlinear ...

26807
S/142/61/004/002/009/010
E140/E485

ASSOCIATION:

NIRFI pri Gor'kovskom gos. universitete
im. N.I.Lobachevskogo (NIRFI at Gor'kiy State
University imeni N.I.Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED July 5, 1960

Card 2/2

BARTENEV, I. V.

Zheleznodorozhnye stantsii i uzly [Railway stations and junctions].
Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, [1953?] 504 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 2 May 1954.

SOV/120-58-4-12/30

AUTHORS: ~~Bartenev, L. S.~~, Glebovich, G. V., Goryachev, L. V.,
Sharov, Yu. A.

TITLE: A High-Speed Pulse Oscillograph (Impul'snyy skorostnoy
ostsillograf)

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, pp 63-65
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: An oscillograph with deflection plates of transmission
line type is described; two time-base systems are fitted,
the faster of which gives one complete sweep in about
 4×10^{-9} sec. There are two oscillators, a 200 Mc/s and a 500 Mc/s
oscillator. Thyratrons are used to develop the sweep volt-
ages, and advantage is taken of their ionization characteris-
tics to get really fast response. Post-deflection accelerat-
ion (3 kV) is used; the vertical deflection system has a
pass-band extending up to 1000 Mc/s. The deflection sensi-
tivity is 9 V/mm. Examples of oscillograms taken are

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SOV/120-58-4-12/30

A High-Speed Pulse Oscillograph

presented. The paper contains 4 figures and 2 references,
of which 1 is Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut
(Radiophysics Scientific-Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957.

Card 2/2

9.4150 (1138, 1140)

33147
S/120/61/000/006/Q15/041
E140/E435

AUTHORS: Bartenev, L.S., Glebovich, G.V., Ptitsin, K.N.

TITLE: Ultra-high-speed pulse oscillograph

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1961, 80-83

TEXT: An ultra-high-speed oscillograph is described, reaching time base velocities of 2×10^{10} cm/sec and time instability $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{-11}$ sec, permitting registration of pulse processes with durations of 10^{-10} sec. The basic features of the system are: the use of shock-waves generated in a ferrite transmission line, as the time base, and a specially designed CRT. The latter employs a slotted coaxial line for the vertical deflection and a special diaphragm (Fig.3). The diaphragm cuts off the beam in the resting position, eliminates an initial nonlinear portion of the time base, and again cuts off the beam at the end of the time base, permitting less stringent requirements on the beam brightening pulse. The use of complete supply voltage stabilization and other design measures has permitted keeping the time base instability within the limits described. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 1/2

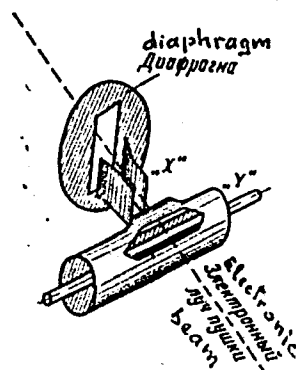
Ultra-high-speed pulse oscillograph

33147
S/120/61/000/006/015/041
E140/E435

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut
GGU (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute GGU)

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961

Fig.3.



Card 2/2

BARTENEV, L.S.

Pulse generator with nonlinear feedback. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
radiotekh. 4 no. 2:222-225 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana Nauchno-issledovatel'skim radiofizicheskim
institutom pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni
N.I. Lobachevskogo.

(Oscillators, Electric) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

BARTENEV, L.S.; GLEBOVICH, G.V.; PTITSIN, K.N.

Superhigh speed pulse oscillograph! Prib. 1 tekhn. eksp. 6
no. 6:80-83 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut
Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Cathode ray oscillograph)

S/142/63/006/001/011/015
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Bartenev, L.S.

TITLE: Distributed generator of a pulsed waveform

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika,
v. 6, no. 1, 1963, 86 - 88

TEXT: The method of producing fast pulses by employing successive forming-sharpening stages is limited in its performance by the interelectrode capacitances of the tubes employed. A reduction in the effective value of these parasitic capacitances and thus an increase in the goodness factors of the tubes can be achieved by separating the capacitances of the tubes by inductance in the same manner as for distributed amplifiers. A system of this type has been devised and a pulse-generator circuit is shown in Fig. 1a. In this, the inductance of the coils together with the parasitic capacitance of the tube form a long line which makes it possible to increase the steepness of the wave propagating along it. The circuit of Fig. 1a was investigated experimentally by driving it from a pulse-generator which produced waveforms with a rise rate of 1 V/μs. The number of tubes employed in the circuit
Card 1/3

Distributed generator

S/142/63/006/001/011/015
E192/E382

varied from 1 to 10. It was found that the rise time was improved about 2.5 times with 4 tubes but addition of further tubes was hardly worthwhile. Some improvement could be additionally secured by connecting diodes between the inductance coils. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIRFI pri Gor'kovskom gos. universitete im.
N.I. Lobachevskogo (NIRFI at Gor'kiy State
University im. N.I. Lobachevskiy)

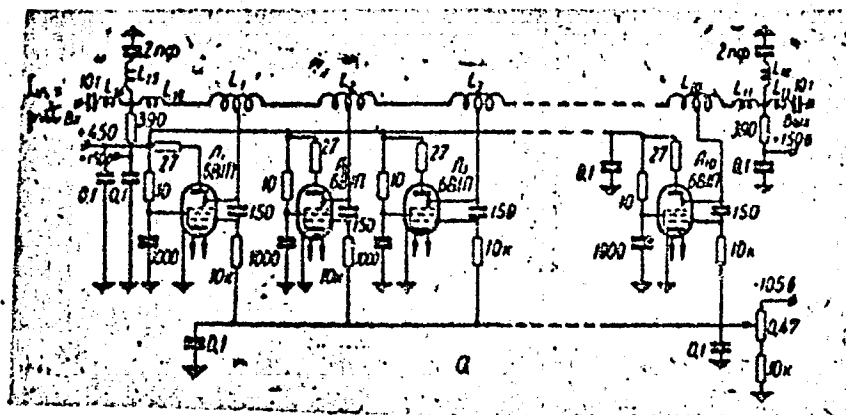
SUBMITTED: February 22, 1962

Card 2/3

Distributed generator

S/142/63/006/001/011/015
E192/E382

Fig. 1a



Card 3/3

L 04474-65 EWT(1)/EEO(k)-2/EED-2/EWA(h) WA

ACCESSION NR: AR5006548

S/O274/64/000/C12 AG89/A089

SOURCE: Ref. in Radiotekhnika i elektronika [Journal], 1984, No. 2, p. 43-44.

AUTHOR: Bartenev, L. S.; Glebovich, G. V.; Pitsyn, A. N.

TITLE: Peculiarities in the development of a superhigh-speed oscillograph.

CITED SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika [Journal], 1984, No. 2, p. 43-44.

TOPIC TAGS: electronic oscillograph, superhigh speed oscillograph

TRANSLATION: Methods are suggested for overcoming the fundamental difficulties in the oscillograph development. A ferrite-type line is used for shaping the sweep voltage; a diaphragm under the second-anode potential and passing the beam only to the working part of the screen is used for precluding screen blurring. Cable and deflecting-system types which reduce distortion to a minimum are suggested. Inclusion, in the signal circuit, of a telescopic coaxial delay line calibrated in the fractions of nanosecond is suggested for the purposes of calibrating the duration of test pulses. Instability of operation is analyzed.

Card 1/2

L 64474-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5006548

minimum duration of test pulses is calculated, and the principal circuit of a laboratory model is presented. Bibliography: 6 titles.

SUB CODE: EC

ENCL: 00

llc
Card 2/2

L 39549-66 EWT(d) GD/JXT(CZ)

ACC NR: AT6008686

SOURCE CODE: UR/3063/64/020/002/0040/0047

AUTHOR: Bartenev, L. S. (Engineer); Glebovich, G. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Pilitsyn, K. N. (Engineer)

ORG: none*

TITLE: Peculiarities in the development of a superhigh-speed oscillograph

SOURCE: *Gorkiy. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 20, no. 2, 1964. Radiotekhnika, elektronika i energetika (Radio engineering, electronics and power engineering), 40-47

TOPIC TAGS: oscillograph, electron beam oscillograph, superhighspeed oscillograph

ABSTRACT: The following difficulties were encountered in developing an electron-tube oscillograph with a direct beam-sweep time of 4-5.nsec: (1) The

Card 1/2

L 39549-66

ACC NR: AT6008686

nearest-to-linear midsegment of a steep voltage pulse (obtained from a nonlinear ferrite system) had to be used for sweep-voltage shaping (1 nsec, 500 v); (2) A diaphragm connected to the second anode had to be mounted behind the deflecting system; its window was so proportioned that the beam passed it only within the screen size, thus eliminating the undesirable stray lighting of the screen; (3) Test impulse distortion was minimized by using RK-3, RK-6, or RK-50-11-13-type Soviet-made cable and TW or coaxial deflecting system; (4) For calibrating the pulse duration, a telescopic coaxial delay line is recommended. The minimum distortion-permissible duration of the test impulse can be determined from: $\Delta t_0 \geq 100 \Delta t/a$, where Δt is the combined delay caused by the tube and cable and "a" is the specified percentage error of reproduction. The stability of the oscillograph operation largely depends on the stability of bias voltage on the slave stages. A laboratory hookup (oscillograms and circuit diagram shown) permitted recording 10^{-10} -sec processes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 11b

ACC NR: AP6027530

SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/66/021/005/0047/0052

AUTHOR: Bartenev, L. S. (Active member)

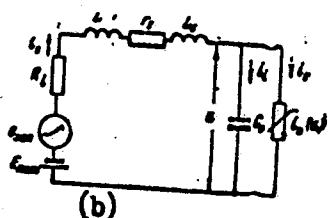
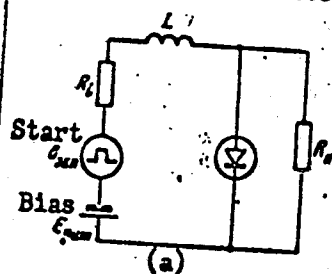
ORG: Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication
Im. A. S. Popov (Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi)

TITLE: Shaping the pulse front by a tunnel-diode generator started through a series inductance

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 47-52

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, tunnel diode, pulse shaper

ABSTRACT: Connected with the E. J. Dallay work (Electronic Design, v. 9, no. 9, 1961), a theoretical analysis is presented of the pulse-front shaping by means of a mono-stable relaxation generator. The tunnel-diode generator (see figure a) is started by a slow-rising signal through a series-connected storage



Card 1/2

UDC: 621.373.432

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034235

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0161/0166

AUTHOR: Bartenev, L. S.; Piskunov, V. S.

ORG: Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute GGU, Gor'kiy (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut GGU)

TITLE: High speed, high sensitivity pulse oscilloscope

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 161-166

TOPIC TAGS: oscilloscope, traveling wave tube, cathode ray tube, circuit delay line

ABSTRACT: A high speed oscilloscope for nanosecond pulses, using a traveling wave, a double spiral cathode ray tube and a separate trigger input is described. The sweep triggering synchronized with the occurrence of the event, as used in the conventional high speed oscilloscopes, is not suitable for nanosecond applications, because it causes partial loss of information due to unavoidable delays in the circuitry. For this reason, the new oscilloscope has a separate input for the external trigger and fast response circuitry in the trigger channel. The Y input is introduced into a phase-splitting symmetrical transformer constructed from coaxial cables enclosed in ferrite cores. This transformer introduces a minimum of distortion. The two out-of-phase signals are then fed into the two spirals in the control section of the traveling wave cathode ray tube. Magnetic focusing is used to produce a beam 0.1 mm in diameter. A built-in cal-

UDC: 621.317.755.3

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034235

ibrator can generate test signals of 50, 200 and 500 MHz. A complete circuit diagram, a block diagram, a drawing of the phase-splitting transformer, and a photograph of a 20 nanosecond pulse, as it appeared on the screen, are included. A detailed description of the circuits and a brief survey of the state of the art is also presented. The authors thank G. V. Glebovich for useful comments during the development of the oscilloscope and I. V. Krasnitskiy for his participation in the construction and adjustment of the instrument. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 10Nov65/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

BARTENEV, L.V., inzh.; LISETSKIY, D.I., inzh.

Practices in constructing footings by filling shallow mines.
Prom.stroi. 42 no.11:27-29 N '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

BARTENEV N.G.

121-4-9/32

AUTHORS: Tikhomirov, N.A. and Bartenev, N.G.

TITLE: An Automatic Machine for the Rolling-on of Thread Simultaneously at Both Ends of a Stud (Avtomat dlya nakatyvaniya rez'by odnovremenno na dvukh kotsakh shpil'ki)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1958, No.4, pp. 21 - 22 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Studs threaded at both ends for instrument applications have both their threads rolled-on simultaneously in an automatic machine described and illustrated. The machine is designed to ensure the precise location of the two sets of thread-rolling dies. The mechanism performing the positive feed of the blank, its exact positioning at the working station and reliable clamping is described. The machine is designed for 24 000 components per shift in the range of diameters between 3 and 5 mm and lengths between 30 and 200 mm. There are 5 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

1. Screw threads-Production 2. Machines tool-Automatic

BARTENEV, P. V.

Railroad stations and junctions. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1943. 454 p. (48-30895.)

TJ300.B3

BARTNEV, I. V.

Stantsii i uzly. (Stations and railroad junctions). Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika dlia vtuzov zhel'dor. transporta. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel'dor. izd-vo, 1945. 600p. diags.

Bibliography: p. (595).

Gives 1946 figure of 47, 504 km. for total station tracks on . 4. No other network data. (Review by Zemblinov, S. and others, in Zhel'dor. transport, 1946, no. 10, p. 95).

DLC: TF652.B 3 1945

Stantsii i uzly. (Stations and railroad junctions). Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika dlia tekhnikov zhel'dor. transporta. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel'dor. izd-vo, 1949. 313 p. diags. Rev. ed. of the author's work Zheleznodorozhnye stantsii i usly pub. in 1943.

DLC: TF652.B3.1949

Zheleznodorozhnye stantsii i uzly. (Railroad stations and junctions). Moskva, Transzhel'dorizdat, 1943. 454p. diags.

"Perechen' glavneishikh istochnikov literatury" : p. (456).

Review by S. V. Zemblinov in Zhel'dor. transport, 1943, no. 9-10, p. 92.)

DLC: TF300.B3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, U nclassified.

[V]
BARTENEV, P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk

Arrangement of sorting humps to speed up and facilitate making up
trains. Zhel.dor.transp. no.8:72-79 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Railroads--Making up trains)

BENESHEVICH, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGIN, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BYKOV, Ye.I., inzhener; VLASOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRITSEVSKIY, M.Ye., inzhener; GRUBER, L.O., inzhener; GURVICH, V.G., inzhener; DAVYDOV, V.N., inzhener; YER-SHOV, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZASORIN, S.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVANOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRAUKLIS, A.A., inzhener; KROTOV, L.B., inzhener; LAPIN, V.B., inzhener; LASTOVSKIY, V.P., dotsent; LATUNIN, N.I., inzhener; MARKVARDT, K.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKHAYLOV, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKANOROV, V.A., inzhener; OSKOLKOV, K.N., inzhener; OKHOSHIN, L.I., inzhener; PARFENOV, K.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PERTSOVSKIY, L.M., inzhener; POPOV, I.P., inzhener; PGRSHNEV, B.G., inzhener; RATNER, M.P., inzhener; ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYKOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYSHKOVSEIY, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYABKOV, A.Ya., professor [deceased]; TAGER, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHAZEN, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNYSHEV, M.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MBIN, L.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; YUKSENEV, B.N., dotsent; AKSENOV, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzhener; BARTENEV, P.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERNGARD, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOROVOY, N.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGDANOV, I.A., inzhener; BOGDANOV, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VIMNICHENKO, N.G., dotsent, kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

RENESHEVICH, I.I.----(continued) Card 2.

VASIL'YEV, V.F.; GONCHAROV, H.G., inzhener; DKRIBAS, A.T., inzhener;
 DOBROSHEL'SKIY, K.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DLUGACH,
 B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEFIMOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 ZEMBLINOV, S.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZABELLO, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 IL'IN, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KARAFNIKOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 KAPLUN, F.Sh., inzhener; KANSHIN, M.D.; KOCHNEV, P.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 KOGAN, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUCHURIN, S.F., inzhener; LEVASHOV, A.D., inzhener;
 MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV, M.S., inzhener;
 MEDVE, O.M., inzhener; NIKITIN, V.D., professor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 PADNYA, V.A., inzhener; PANTELEYEV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 PETROV, A.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POVOZHENKO, V.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 PISKAREV, I.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SERGEYEV, Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 SIMONOV, K.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIMANOVSKIY, M.A., inzhener; SUYAZOV, I.G., inzhener;
 TALDAYEV, F.Ya., inzhener; TIKHONOV, K.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; USHAKOV, N.Ya., inzhener;
 USFENSKIY, V.K., inzhener; FEL'DMAN, E.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 PERAPONTOV, G.V., inzhener; KHOKHLOV, L.P., inzhener; CHERNOMORDIK, G.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
 SHAMAYEV, M.F., inzhener; SHAFIRKIN, B.I., inzhener; YAKUSHIN, S.I., inzhener;
 GRANOVSKIY, P.G., redaktor; TISHCHENKO, A.I., redaktor; ISAYEV, I.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
 KLIMOV, V.F., dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

(Continued on next card)

BENESHEVICH, I.I.--- (continued) Card 3.

nauk, redaktor; MARKOV, H.V., inzhener, redaktor; KALININ, V.K.,
inzhener, redaktor; STEPANOV, V.N., professor, redaktor; SIDOROV, N.I.,
inzhener, redaktor; GERONIMUS, B.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; ROBEL', R.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor

[Technical reference manual for railroad engineers] Tekhnicheskii
spravochnik zheleznodorozhnika. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo.
Vol.10. [Electric power supply for railroads] Energosnabzhenie shelez-
nykh dorog. Otv.red. toma K.G.Markvardt. 1956. 1080 p. Vol.13.
[Operation of railroads] Ekspluatatsiia sheleznykh dorog. Otv. red.
toma R.I.Robel'. 1956. 739 p. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Petrov)
(Electric railroads) (Railroads---Management)

32(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1525

Bartenev, Prokofiy Vasil'yevich, and Viktor Prokhorovich Parfenov

Vodnyy, avtodorozhnyy, vozdushnyy i promyshlennyy transport (Water, Highway, Air, and Industrial Transport) Moscow, Transzheldorizdat, 1958. 305 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.P. Tsarenko; Tech. Ed.: P.A. Khitrov.

PURPOSE: This book is approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR as a textbook for students of transportation vuzes specializing in construction and operation. It is also intended for use by engineering personnel engaged in the planning, design, and use of the various types of transportation.

COVERAGE: This book contains basic information on the design, construction, installation and exploitation of all means of transport. It provides data on technical and economic problems connected with the applicability of each type of transportation. Docent V.P. Parfenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences wrote Chapters: IV, V, VII, VIII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XXVI, and parts of Chapters: I, II, X, XVI, XX, XXII, XXVII; Docent S.N. Podkaliner, Candidate of Technical Sciences,

Card 1/12

Water, Highway, Air, and Industrial Transport

SOV/1525

wrote Chapter XI; Docent P.S. Labazin wrote Chapters XII and XIII; Professor P.V. Bartenev Doctor of Technical Sciences wrote Chapters: VI, IX, XVI, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, and parts of Chapters XI and XII. The book is divided into four parts. Part One was edited by Professor V.Ye. Lyakhnitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Part Two by Engineers: A.F. Solov'yev and N.A. Tyumenev; Part Three by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.A. Novikov; Part Four by the Chief Engineer of the Leningrad Department of the Institute of Industrial-Transportation Planning, A.V. Teplitskiy. Professor P.V. Bartenev was the general editor. There are 31 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface

3

PART I. WATER TRANSPORT

- Ch. I. General Information on Water Transport
- 1. Brief survey of the development of water transport
- 2. Types and basic means of water transport
- 3. Special features of water transport
- 4. Fleet for the waterways

4
4
6
7
9

Card 2/12

3(7)

AUTHORS:

Boldyrev, N. G., Bartoneva, O. D.

SOV/50-58-10-14/20

TITLE:

The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility ~~From~~ According to ~~Contrasts~~ of Distant Objects (Metodika izmereniya meteorologicheskoy dal'nosti vidimosti po kontrastam udalennykh ob"yektov)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 50-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The theory of visibility (Ref 1) of real objects checked by the net of weather stations (Ref 3) is presented in methodical instructions (Ref 7). With the aid of these instructions, the meteorological view can be determined. Further it can be found not only that, but also how distinct, individual real objects will be visible under given conditions. In determining the meteorological view, the intensity of mist in the air must be estimated on real objects. This greatly increases the accuracy of observations (Ref 8). Formulas (Refs 1,3) serve for determining the meteorological view:

$$S = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}}{\ln K_0 - \ln K} \quad (1), K_0 \text{ being}$$

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the true contrast between object and sky background on the

The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility Range
According to Contrasts of Distant Objects

SOV/50-58-10-14/20

horizon, K - the contrast as modified by the mist, l - the distance between the observer and the object, and ϵ - the limiting value of contrast sensitivity of the eye (fixed with 5%). The possibility for a practical determination of the meteorological view according to (1) depends entirely on the supply of reliable table indications for K_0 . The error of this latter method was indicated with $\pm 15\%$ (Ref 3). The accuracy of determination of the contrast K of the hazy object also depends on this. The more K approaches K_0 , the greater becomes the error in determining S . The determination results of S are not equivalent. Some observations should be given a weight which characterizes their accuracy. This weight

$$p = \frac{\ln K_0 - \ln K}{\ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}} \quad (2).$$

Then the mean value of the meteorological view S is calculated from several observations according to a simple and practical formula $S = \frac{\sum l}{\sum p}$ (3), the numerator representing the sum of

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The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility Range
According to Contrasts of Distant Objects

SOV/50-58-10-14/20

distances to all objects for which the meteorological view was determined, whereas the denominator denotes the sum of all p-values. An extensive checking of the above method at the field base of the GGO (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya - Main Geophysical Observatory) in Voyeykov in 1949 showed that a measurement of the meteorological view without the use of optical instruments is possible with an accuracy of $\pm 20\%$ for the magnitude to be measured. These results led to the publication of an instruction (Ref 4). The errors adhering to this method were determined. The sources of error including those of the 8 stations of the UGMS (Upravleniye gidrometeoreologicheskoy sluzhby - Hydrometeorological Service Administration) of the Ukrainskaya SSR, appeared, because at that time the table of standard contrasts by I. N. Nechayev had not yet been published. In the evaluation of observation results, the determination accuracy according to the above new methods was investigated. To evaluate new methods, reliable indications on the meteorological view were necessary. They were obtained according to the method of "forks" (Ref 7): $l_1 < S < l_2$ (4), l_1 being the

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The Method of Measuring the Meteorological Visibility Range
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distance to the most distant visible object, and l_2 the distance to the nearest invisible object. Table 1 shows that the number of observations not to be accommodated in the "fork" (4) is not great. This certifies the value of the method suggested. Table 2 shows that the mean square error of $\frac{\Delta S}{S}$, at a weight $p = 1$, is independent of a division of observations into groups according to the intensity of mist. This confirms the correctness of formula (2). As the mean arithmetic value of the error δ (it characterizes the systematic error) was near zero, it was proved that the statistic control of observations of the station network could not detect any systematic error in the new method. Also the choice of the numerical value of the limiting value of contrast sensitivity $\varepsilon = 0.05$ (Ref 3) proved to be correct. Finally, the authors carry on a controversy against A. V. Gavrilov (Refs 5,9) who incorrectly presents a number of principal questions and recommends the return to the diaphanoscopic method. The authors, however, advocate the table by Nechayev. There are 2 tables and 10 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

BARTENEV, P.V., prof. doktor tekhn.nauk (Leningrad)

Prospective layout of stations and classification yards. Zhel.dor.
transp. 45 no.2:38-43 P '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Railroads—Stations)

BARTENEV, P.V., doktor tekhn. nauk prof. [deceased]; LOMIDZE, G.I.,
red.

[Hump yards; manual for the fifth year correspondence
students specializing in "Railroad Management"] Sortiro-
vochnye stantsii; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov-
zaochnikov V kursa spetsial'nosti "Ekspluatatsiia zhe-
leznykh dorog." Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov
zhol-dor. transp., 1964. 67 p. (MIRA 18:3)

BARTENEV, S., podpolkovnik, kand. ekonom. nauk

Modern warfare and economics. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.22:
46-51 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

BARTENEV, S. A.

AUTHORS: Paramonova, V. I., Bartenev, S. A.

78-1-14/43

TITLE: The Application of Ion-Exchange in the Study of the State of the Substance in Solution (Primeneniye ionnogo obmena k izucheniyu sostoyaniya veshchestva v rastvore).
III. The Study of the Forms of Existence of Niobium in Solutions of Both Sulphuric- and Perchloric Acid (Izucheniye form sushchestvovaniya niobiya v rastvorakh sernoy i khlornoy kisloty).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 1, pp. 74-81 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The state of micro quantities of niobium, as referred to in the title and sub-title, was investigated in the present report. A brief survey of literature is given (references 1 to 7). It hence results that the conditions of acidity of the solution on which a non-hydrolysed niobium-cation Nb^{95} is found, are unknown. The hydrolysis could not be completely excluded here, but, due to a high acidity of the solution ($\approx 2n$), it was greatly restricted. It was impossible to operate with higher acidity since sulphuric acid would form EDE-lo complexes with the anionites. Since perchloric acid with many elements forms no complexes, it was selected as salt-background

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The Application of Ion-Exchange in the Study of the
State of the Substance in Solution.

78-1-11/43

III. The Study of the Forms of Existence of Niobium in Solutions
of Both Sulphuric- and Perchloric Acid.

(solevoy for). Complexes of sulphuric acid are rather constant.
 H_2SO_4 is complicated as addendum since its dissociation can have
two stages and since its capacity of coordination can be variable.
It dissociates with an acidity of 2n under formation of approxima-
tely 90% HSO_4^- -ions and about 10% SO_4^{2-} ions (reference 8). The
authors commonly choiced the method of the "absorption curves"
(reference 9). A voluminous experimental chapter follows. Radioac-
tive niobium-isotope Nb^{95} was used in a half-life radioactive pe-
riod of 37 days in a concentration of $\approx 10^{-18}$ mol/l. Resin KU-2 -
an ionite of the type of a strong acid, served as cationite. The
equilibrium was attained after 48 hours. The absorption of niobium
by means of resin was judged from the change of activity of the ini-
tial solution. Results of the investigation of several solutions are
given in table 1 and 2. The test results are represented as absolute
and relative absorption G and g (tables 1 and 2, figures 1 and 2).

Card 2/4

$G = \frac{a - c}{a} 100$, in which case a is the initial activity of the solu-

The Application of Ion-Exchange in the Study of the State of the Substance in Solution.

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III. The Study of the Forms of Existence of Niobium in Solutions of Both Sulphuric- and Perchloric Acid.

tion, c - its equilibrated activity, $\bar{g} = \frac{G}{G^0}$, $\bar{g}$ is the relative absorption of the investigated element, G - the absolute percentage of same under the given conditions, G^0 - the maximum percentage of absorption of the same, if no addendum is present. For the anionic absorption ($\bar{g}_-$) are G^0 - absorption-% of the investigated element of the solution where such a quantity of addendum was added that its further increase does no more increase the absorption. The representation of the obtained results as relative absorption and tests with the dialysis lead to the following conclusions: 1) in solutions of 2 n - H_2SO_4 , 2 n - $HClO_4$ and their mixtures are at least 4 forms of niobium: cations, neutral complexes, anion-complexes and colloids, 2) the latter are present in all solutions and apparently decline with an increasing concentration of H_2SO_4 . 3) niobium-cations (most likely hydrolysed) exist in solutions of 2 n - $HClO_4$ - 1 N $HClO_4$ + 1 n - H_2SO_4 . 4) Neutral niobium complexes occur within the whole range

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The Application of Ion-Exchange in the Study of the State of the Substance in Solution.

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III. The Study of the Forms of Existence of Niobium in Solutions of Both Sulphuric and Perchloric Acid.

of concentration of sulphuric acid. 5) The anionic niobium-complex formation with H_2SO_4 is weakly expressed in their (1 n-solutions. It becomes important within the range $H_2SO_4 > 1$ n. 6) The range of existence of the cations, as well as of the neutral and anionic complexes of niobium-95 can be determined by the method of absorption curves, though their composition remains unknown. 7) On the strength of the graphical representation of γ_+ , γ_- and γ in dependence of C_A in the investigated system the range of existence of the colloidal forms of niobium can be determined. 8) The presence of the latter in this system neither influenced the total character of the distribution of cations, nor the neutral or anionic niobium complexes in the investigated solutions. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1957.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

PARAMONOVA, V.I.; BARTENEV, S.A.

Complex formation of trivalent iron in oxalate solutions. Zhur.-
neorg.khim. 8 no.2:311-317 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Iron compounds) (Oxalic acid)

BARTENEV, S.I.

CAND TECH SCI

Dissertation: "Influence of the Velocity of Extracting Liquid on the Diffusion Rate of Sugar from the juice of cells of beet shavings."

23 November 49

Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry.

SO Vecheryaya Moskve
Sum 71

101-1-1 (4) 101-1-1
BARTENEV, Ye.N., dotsent; SMIRNOV, V.A., dotsent, redaktor; TRUSOVA,
S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BARTEN'YEV,
S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DAMASKINA,
G.B., redaktor; CHEBYSEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Technology of liqueur and vodka production] Tekhnologiya
likero-vodochnogo proizvodstva. Pod obshchei red. V.A.
Smirnova. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955. 414 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Liquor industry)

BARTENEV, S.I.; POSPELOVA, A.

AB-1 automatic defect inspection machine. Spirt.prom. 22 no.3:9-
11 '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlen-
nosti.
(Distilling industries-- Equipment and supplies)

BARTENEV, S.I.

UAB automatic machine for putting bottles into boxes. Trudy
TSNIISP no.6:196-204 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

BARTENEV, T. M.

PERMINOV, A.Ye.; ROMANOV, A.A.; MIZEROV, A.V.; TSYBA, M.M.;
ZHELUDKOV, A.S.; NEKRASOV, V.V.; PRASOLOV, M.I.;
BARTENEV, S.N.; BELYAYEVA, T.P.; ZHERDEV, P.A.;
~~KOYVDENEN~~ T.M.; SMORODOV, P.V., redaktor; POD'YEL'SKAYA,
K.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual for a Karelian field crop grower] Spravochnik
karel'skogo polevoda. Petrozavodsk, Karel'skoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1962. 435 p. (MIRA 17:3)

MUSYAKOV, L., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARTENEV, V., kand.med.nauk

Important problems of storage batteries manufacture. Okhr.
truda i sovs.strakh. no.7:20-23 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Storage batteries)

BARTENEV, V. A.

Black Spot of Sunflower in Voronezh Oblast

SO - SIRA SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii
za 1936 Goda, part 1, 1937, sp. 132-134, 423.92 L541

SO -Sira SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial. Oleiferous. M
 Sugar
 ABST. JOUR. : REZh Biol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11043
 AUTHOR : Bartonev, V. A., Moskalenko, V. I.
 INST. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleiferous*)
 TITLE : Sizing the Sunflower Seeds and Its Influence on the
 Uniformity of the Sowing.
 ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Kratkiy otchet o nauchno-issled. rabote Vses. n.-
 i. in-ta maslichn. i efiro-maslichn. kul'tur za 1958 g.**)
 ABSTRACT : The separation of the seeding material on sieves with
 elongated and round apertures together with the simulta-
 neous treatment of it with air stream, permits the seg-
 regation of the most homogeneous groups of seeds for sow-
 ing. Disks with elongated apertures, each accommodating
 one seed, secure a greater accuracy in the work of the
 seeding apparatus of the drill, than disks with round
 apertures. -- O. P. Plyushina

Q. 2/2

*) and Essential Oil Plants.

**) Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban' ", 1951, 239-296

COMP. NO.	:	
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RzhBiol., No. 1959, No. 11045
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	content have proved to be, in the majority of cases, the yellow-seed forms. In 1956, the yellow-seed specimens from Afghanistan, Holland, Khiva and Gornaya Bokhara showed considerable superiority in regard to the oil content. -- O. P. Flyusnina
CARD:	:	2/2

VASIL'YEV, D.S., kand.sel'khoz.nauk; ANNENKOVA, G.N., nauchnyy sotr.;
BARTENEV, V.A., nauchnyy sotr.; KOSTSOV, P.A.

Using 2, 4-D for controlling offset weeds in fall-plowed fields.
Zemledelie 23 no.8:64-66 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i
efiromaslichnykh kul'tur (for Vasil'yev, Annenkova, Bartenev).
2. Glavnyy agronom opytno-sensorno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii
"Berezanskoye" (for Kostsov).
(Weed control) (2, 4-D)

BARTENEV, V. D.

BARTENEV, V. D. -- "Toxicological-Hygienic Characteristics of Vinyl Acetate and Conditions of Its Production." Min Health RSFSR. Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst. Leningrad, 1955.
(Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 9, 1956

BARTENEV, V.D.

"Labor hygiene in the production, repair, and charging of
lead storage batteries by A.A. Krasnovskii and T.S. Karacharov.
Reviewed by V.D. Bartenev. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.2:55-56
F '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(LEAD--TOXICOLOGY)
(STORAGE BATTERIES--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(KRASNOVSKII, A.A.) (KARACHAROV, T.S.)

BARTENEV, V.D.

Session on problems of labor protection. Gig. truda i prof.
zab. 4 no.1:55-56 Ja '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—CONGRESSES)

BARTENEV, V.D., kand. med. nauk

Gas microdosimeter. Gig. i san. 28 no.7:46-49 JI '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Gosudarstvennogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta polimerizatsionnykh
plastmass, Leningrad.

- BARTENEV, V. D.

Conference on the toxicology of high molecular weight compounds
and chemical raw materials used for their synthesis. Gig. truda i
prof. zab. no.1:62-63 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS—TOXICOLOGY)
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—CONGRESSES)

ACC NR: AP600014C (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/65/000/008/0043/0045

AUTHOR: Bartenev, V. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: Some problems arising in connection with the use of synthetic materials in shipbuilding industry

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, marine equipment

ABSTRACT: The use of various synthetic polymer materials for ships is reviewed in a general form. They can be used as construction, decorative, soundproof and heat-insulating materials. Synthetic paints, varnishes, glues, etc. are also included. In preparing and using these materials, special attention should be paid to their toxicity and inflammability. The "aging" of polymers may be accompanied by volatilization of toxic substances. The escape of toxic agents into the air can be originated by destructive effects of heat, light, oxygen, ionization processes, aggressive liquids, mechanical stresses, etc. The basic requirements for using synthetic materials in interior compartments of ships were enumerated. They included the absence of unpleasant odors

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UDC: 678.5:629.12

L 39674-56
ACC NR: AP6000140

and toxic vapors, a high resistance to actions of exterior agents, easy cleaning and maintenance, attractive appearance and coloration, and a sufficient aging stability. It was mentioned that a series of synthetic materials produced by the chemical industry did not satisfy the above requirements, especially with respect to the elimination of toxicity and inflammability. Unfavorable conditions in research and development of suitable materials were criticized, the existing faults were stressed with some examples cited and improvements recommended.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 000

Card

2/2. *h* 5

BARTENEV, V. S.

BARTENEV, V. S. - "A practical method of calculating three-dimensional reinforced-concrete designs with elements in the shape of cylindrical casings". Moscow, 1955
Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction
Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. (Dissertation for the Degree of
Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow.

BARTENEV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

~~Practical method of making calculations for roofs in the shape of~~
reinforced concrete curved cylindrical shells, Sbor. trud. MISI
no.11:116-151 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Roofs, Concrete) (Elastic plates and shells)

BARTENEV, V.S.

Designing double curvature slanting shells with rectangular plans for arbitrary loads. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.2: 43-50 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel'noy mekhaniki Tomskego inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta.
(Elastic plates and shells)

BARTENEV, V.S., dotsent

Design of multispans shallow shells with a double curvature over
rectangular underground tanks. Sbor. nauch. trud. TISI 8:45-53
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tomskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut, kafedra stroitel'nykh
konstruktsiy.

(Roofs, Shell) (Tanks)

BARTENEV, V.S.

Use of single trigonometric series for solving the differential equation of orthotropic shells of double curvature. Trudy TISI 11:3-11 '64.

Practical method of calculating reinforced concrete orthotropic shells of double curvature. Ibid.:12-23 (MIRA 19:1)

BOLDYSHEV, A.M.; BARTSEV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Joint performance of orthotropic shells of double curvature with border elements. Trudy TISI 11:24-36 '64.

Experimental study of a model of a reinforced concrete orthotropic shell of double curvature. Ibid.:37-49

(MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AP6029072

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0130/0130

INVENTOR: Gnusin, N. P.; Bartenev, V. Ya.; Varentsov, V. K.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method of electrolytic cadmium plating. Class 48, No. 184089 [announced by the Institute of Physicochemical Fundamentals for Conversion of Mineral Raw Materials, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh osnov pererabotki mineral'nogo syr'ya Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 130

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, electrolytic deposition, metal plating

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method of electrolytic cadmium plating in an electrolyte based on cadmium sulfate and ammonium sulfate. This procedure results in high quality coatings with excellent adhesion to the base. NF disperser is added to the initial solution. This chemical is the product of condensation of a sodium salt of β -sulfonaphthalenedicarboxylic acid with formaldehyde. Plating is done in an electrolyte with the following ratio of components (in g/l): cadmium sulfate—80; ammonium sulfate—300; NF disperser—35-50 m/l. The process is done at a current density of 1.5 a/dm² and a pH of 4.5-5.0.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar65

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.357.7;669.738

BARTAEV, V.Ya.; VARENTSOV, V.R.; GNUSIN, N.P.

Cadmium plating from a sulfate solution in the presence of
"sapal." Zashch.met. 1 no.6:709-712 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh osnov pererabotki mineral'no-
nogo syr'ya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 23888-66 EWI(m)/EWA(d)/I/ENP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6008629

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/006/0709/0712

AUTHORS: Bartenev, V. Ya.; Varentsov, V. K.; Gnusin, N. P. 53
B

ORG: Institute for Physico-Chemical Bases for Processing of Mineral Raw Materials, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Siberian Section (Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh osnov pererabotki mineral'nogo syr'ya Akademiya nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye)

TITLE: Cadmium plating from a sulfate solution in the presence of sapal
27 19

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 709-712

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, electroplating, cadmium sulfate, surface active agent, cathode polarization

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to extend the investigations of M. A. Loshkarev and L. V. Mark (Tr. Dnepropetrovskogo khim-tekhn. in-ta, 1958, vyp. 6, 21) and, in particular, to study the effect of surface active agents on the properties of cadmium plating derived from a sulfate plating solution. Sapal, Nekal, detergent DNS, and dispersion agent NF were used as surface active agents. The cathode polarization, covering ability, current yield, and concentration polarization during the process of electroplating of cadmium from an aqueous cadmium sulfate solution were studied as a function of the cadmium ion and of sulfuric acid concentration, and of the nature and concentration of the different surface active agents. The experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). 2

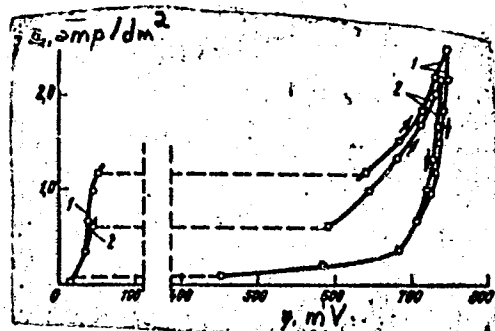
Card 1/2

UDC: 621.357.7

L 23888-66

ACC NR: AP6008629

Fig. 1. Dependence of cathodic polarization (η) on the current density for different cadmium concentrations. 1 - $\text{CdSO}_4 = 0.5\text{N}$, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0.1\text{N}$, sapal = 2 g/liter; 2 - $\text{CdSO}_4 = 0.25\text{N}$, $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0.1\text{N}$, sapal = 2 g/liter.



It was found that best results are obtained at the concentration of $\text{CdSO}_4 =$ concentration of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0.5\text{N}$; sapal concentration of 5—10 g/liter. Current density $D_k \approx 2\text{--}3 \text{ amp}/(\text{decimeter})^2$ and temperature 18—20C were used. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007

Cord 2/2886

BARTENEV, E. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
The Fermentation Industries

②
Planning of distillery. E. N. Bartenev. *Trudy Lenin-*
skoy Tekhnol. (Mikrobiologiya), 1(IX), 99-111 (1953)
A recommendation is made for lay out and group
machinery as well as architectural planning and dispos
of buildings for the distillery. V. R. Balic

9-88

1. *Planning for Alcohol Plants*. Moscow:
Gosstatizdat, 1953.

BARTENEV, Ye.N., dotsent; SMIRNOV, V.A., dotsent, redaktor; TRUSOVA,
S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BARTEN'YEV,
S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DAMASKINA,
G.B., redaktor; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Technology of liqueur and vodka production] Tekhnologiya
likero-vodochnogo proizvodstva. Pod obshchei red. V.A.
Smirnova. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955. 414 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Liquor industry)

BARTENEV, Ye. N.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6480

Author: Bartenev, Ye. N., Lipis, B. V.

Institution: None

Title: General Purpose Apparatus for the Recovery of Alcohol from Waste

Original
Publication: Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1955, No 6, 56-58

Abstract: Description of a system for continuous recovery of alcohol, from vinicultural waste, by means of a special apparatus which consists, essentially, of evaporation column, spirit column, rectification column, and ancillary equipment. The original part is the evaporation column, consisting of a cylindrical steel casing with a conical bottom part. A device is provided which ensures continuous feed of marc into the casing of the apparatus and the flow of marc into the conical portion of the column, where leaching of tartrate compounds from the alcohol free marc is effected. The spent marc is discharged

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6480

Abstract: by a screw conveyer and is pressed into briquettes. Vinasse is automatically drawn off through a hydraulic seal and pumped to tartrate compounds recovery. Alcohol vapors pass from the evaporation column into the spirit column and are processed further in the conventional manner. On recovering alcohol from yeast the latter is introduced directly into the spirit column, by-passing the evaporation column. The apparatus can also be utilized for the production of brandy alcohol. Daily output capacity: evaporation column -- 24 tons of marc; spirit and rectification columns -- 120 decaliters of technical 82-88% alcohol. Steam expenditure for the recovery of alcohol from 100 kg of marc is of 40 kg. Power consumption is of 1 kilowatt.

Card 2/2

SOV/71-59-2-13/26

AUTHOR:

Bartenev, Ye.N.

TITLE:

Drum Type Malt Kiln of Continuous Action (Barabannaya solodov-
nya nepreryvnogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL:

Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 35-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article describes an installation for continuous production of malt. The barley passing through a measuring hopper enters a drum in which it is moistened and kept turning by blades until it is discharged at the other end, from where it is directed to the germination drum. After 7 days during which the barley has germinated, it leaves the drum and is collected in the malt collector, from where at certain intervals it is transmitted to the three-story dryer of periodical action. This experimental malt kiln of continuous action has been installed in the malt house of the Leningrad Brewery. The diameter of both drums is 450 mm, the length of the moistening drum is 1,350 mm and that of the germination drum 3,850 mm. Each drum makes one revolution per hour. The capacity of the installation is 1 kg of malt per hour. The results of the

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Malt Kiln of Continuous Action

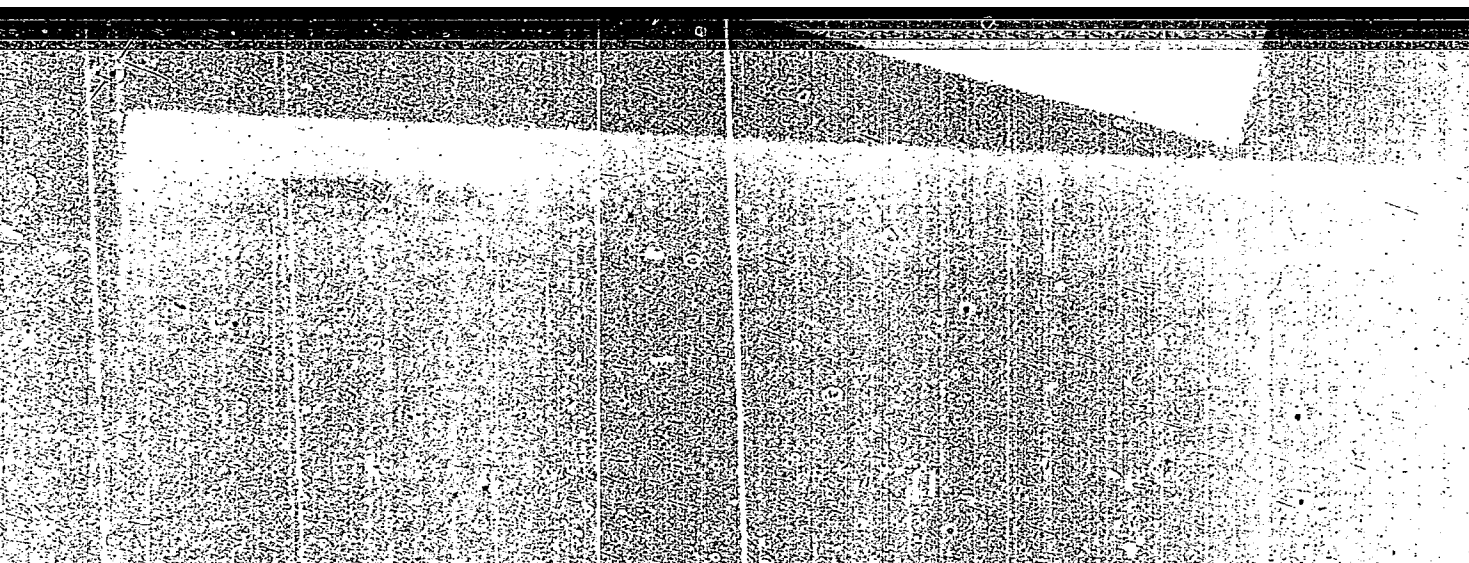
Chemical and biochemical analyses of the barley are as follows:
humidity - 15.06%, germination capacity - 81.18%. The article contains further data regarding results of moistening and germination of barley.
There are: 1 diagram and 1 table.

SOV/71-59-2-13/26

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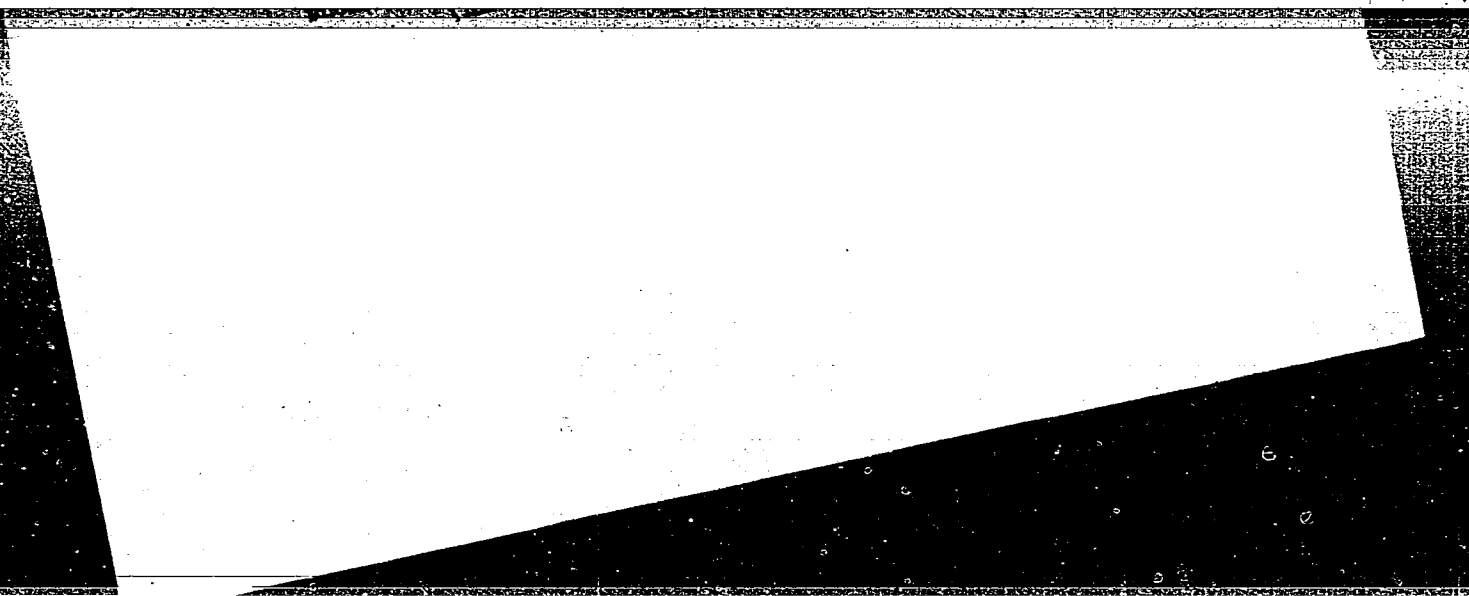


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BARTENEVA, I.S.

Results of bone plastic surgery by A.K. Tychinkina's method
in valgus deformity of the great toe. Ortop., travm. i protez.
no. 4:77-80 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -
dotsent M.G. Grigor'yev). Adres avtorov: Gor'kiy naberezhnaya
Zhdanova d. 18, Institut travmatologii i ortopedii.
(TOES—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

BARTENEVA, I. Yu., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Certain Indexes of
the Bone Tissue of Cattle ⁱⁿ Comparison ^{with} Feeding Conditions."
Mos, 1957. 12 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Mos Veterinary Acad),
150 copies (KL, 47-57, 89)

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BARTENEVA, L.I., aspirant

Distribution of the total static deflection between the stages of the spring suspension. Vest.TSNII MPS 20 no.3:30-33 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Car springs)

BARTENEVA, L.I., inzh.

Effect of the distribution of the overall static deflection on the
vertical vibrations of railroad rolling stock. Vest.TSNII MPS
21 no.2:29-34 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Railroad engineering)

BARTENEVA, L.V.

Recent changes in the organization of expert medical evaluation
in France. Sud.-med.ekspert. 2 no.2:36-39 Ap-Je '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

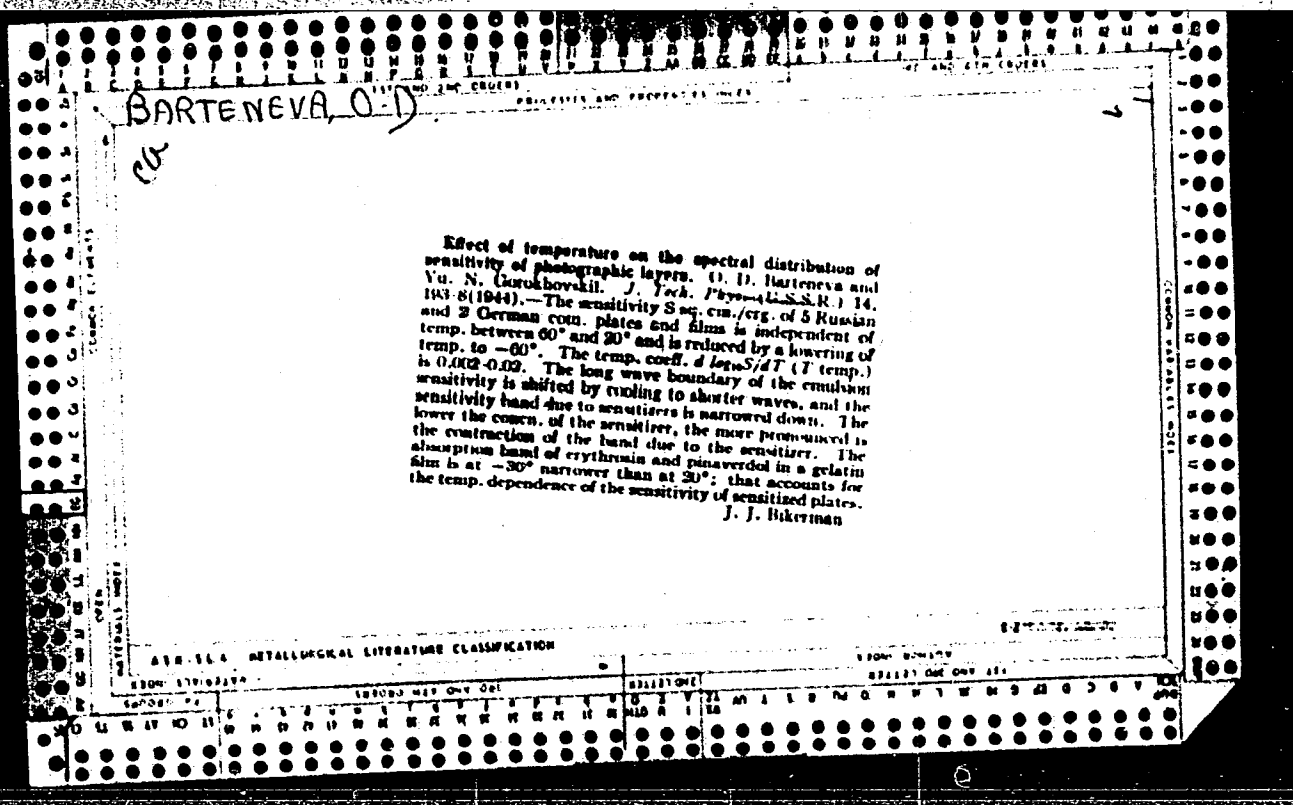
1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. V.F. Chervakov) I
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.
Sechenova.

(FRANCE--MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

VAZIN, A.N., aspirant; BARTENEVA, M.N.

Comparative data on the enzymic activity of the intestinal juice and excrement in experimental stomach ulcers in dogs. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no.25:49-53 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. S.S. Poltyrev) i Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor-dotsent Ya.M.Romanov).



BARTENEVA, C. D.

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Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 1
Jan. 1954
Part 1
Meteorological
Observations and
Instruments

5.1-32 ✓
Pinegin, N. I., Boldyrev, N. G. and Barteneva, O. C.. Raschet dal'nosti vidimosti. [Calculation of the visual range.] *Akademii Nauk, SSSR, Doklady*, 84(3):483-486, May 1952. 551.501:551.591
fig., 2 tables, 7 refs., 2 eqs. DLC—The author reviews the work of A. A. SMIRNOV on the determination of the threshold of discrimination of brightness as a function of the size of objects in cases where the objects were brighter than the background. The formula derived by SMIRNOV expresses a linear dependence of discrimination upon the logarithm of the contrast of objects. A formula for calculating the visibility distance of objects against a background of the sky on the horizon is given. It is: $L = S \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3.438} \frac{S}{\sqrt{q}} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}}{1}$, where L = distance of visibility of the object; S = meteorological distance of visibility; K = contrast of object with background of the sky; q = area of the object; ϵ = threshold of contrast sensitivity of eye of observer; and α = minimum resolving angle. The results of an actual experiment and those obtained by this formula are compared; somewhat higher visibility data are obtained with the latter.
Subject Headings: 1. Visibility measurement. 2. Contrast threshold.—J

BARTENEVA, O.D.

BOLDYREV, N.G.; BARTENEVA, O.D.

Determining the meteorological visibility range on the basis of
contrasts of remote objects. Trudy GGO no.42:32-51 '53.(MIRA 11:1)
(Visibility)

BARTENEVA, O.D.

"Visibility of Lights in Field Conditions" Tr. Gl. Geofiz. Observ.,
No 42, 1953, 52-58

Methods and results of measuring the response of the eye to the brightness of background in natural conditions are described. The background brightness was measured by Feofilov's photometer allowing readings to 10^{-14} lk, i.e., comparison of background with a luminescent unit screen. The threshold of visibility for an observer was 10^{-8} lk. Experimental data were compared with a theoretical threshold curve of M.V. Skolov. The results concurred in twilight conditions, but diverged for the threshold of background visibility. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

BARTENEVA, O.D.; BOLDYREV, N.G.; BUTYLEV, A.A.

Determining the atmospheric transparency and the illuminating power
of distant fires by means of astronomical photometers. Trudy GGO
no.42:59-68 '53. (MIRA 11:1)
(Atmospheric transparency) (Photometry)

BARTENEVA, O.D.

Visibility of fires in field conditions. Trudy GGO no. 42:52-58

'53.

(MIRA 11:1)

(Visibility)

FD 339

BARTENEVA, O. D.

USSR/Geophysics - Visibility of fires

Card 1/1

Author : Barteneva, O. D.

Title : The visibility of fires under field conditions

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. 1, 77-82, Jan/Feb 1954

Abstract : Establishes that the threshold illumination in the pupil of the eye, which equals $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ lux, does not correspond to the moment of loss visibility of fires. Presents the dependence, obtained under field conditions, of the threshold illumination in the pupil of the eye upon the brightness of the background in the form of a curve; in accordance with this curve it is necessary to take a quantity equal to 10^{-8} lux when one computes the range of visibility of fires beyond the threshold illumination in the pupil of the eye. Thanks N. G. Boldyrev for his advice and P. P. Feofilov for use of his photometer and for his instructions on the procedure for measuring small brightnesses.

Institution : Main Geophysical Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykov

Submitted : April 25, 1953

BOLDYREV, N.G.; BARTENEVA, O.D.

Precision in measuring brightness contrasts [with summary in English].
Biofizika 2 no.6:713-719 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Ul'yanova
(Lenina).

(Photometry)

BARTENEVA, O.D.

36-68-2/18

AUTHOR: Barteneva, O.D.

TITLE: Methods and Technique of Checking the Precision of
Visibility Meters. (Ustanovka i metodika issledovaniya
tochnosti izmeriteley vidimosti)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii
1957, Nr 68, pp. 76-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the precision requirements of various types of photometers and visibility meters and evaluates the instrumental measurements of meteorological televisibility. The degree of perfection of any telemetering device depends on the exact measuring of light contrasts. The usual technique of observation is based either on photometric correlation or on the method of what is described as extinction by filtering out of the contrasts. The observations can be photometrically balanced out or brought into preordained contrasting positions. None of the photometers discussed are free from construction errors, which may reach on an average from ± 10 to 20 percent. An editorial remark at the end of the article states that the entire problem is

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36-68-2/18

Methods and Techniques of Checking the Precision of Visibility Meters

presented by way of discussion. The editor disagrees with the opinion of the author that in general visibility meters and instrumental measurements offer little advantage over visual methods (in all those cases where visual methods are possible), since by visual methods the average error is ± 30 percent. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 12 references, of which 10 are USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

36-68-7/18

AUTHOR: Barteneva, O.D. and Guseva, L.N.

TITLE: The Effect of Meteorological Conditions on Natural Illumination. (Rezhim yestestvennoy osveshchennosti v zavisimosti ot meteorologicheskikh usloviy)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii
1957, Nr 68, pp. 120-131 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article summarizes the results of observations on the interrelationship between natural illumination, degree of cloudiness and the elevation of the sun. It was found that the correlation between variations in total and scattered illumination remains constant for any latitude in Russia provided that the sun's elevation and the type of clouds are the same. Hence, the information obtained by V.V. Sharonov for the area of Slutsk is of a general nature and has been confirmed by observations made at Irkutsk, Tashkent, Yalta, Nikol'sk and Lisino. The article mentions Ya.A. Lopukhin and N.N. Kalitin. There are 8 diagrams, 3 tables, and 32 references, of which 27 are USSR.

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Card 1/1

BARTENEVA, O.D., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; GUSEVA, L.N., inzh.; SHIFRIN, K.
S., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof.

Forecasting natural illumination. Svetotekhnika 4 no. 7:24-26
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Lighting)

BOLDYREV, N.G.; BARTENEVA, O.D.

Method of measuring the meteorological range of visibility by
contrasts of distant objects. Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:50-53 O '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Meteorological optics)

BARTENOV, O. O.
3(7); 24(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2548

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Issledovaniye radiatsionnykh protsessov (Study of Radiation Processes) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 142 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 80) Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): V. L. Gayevskiy, Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V. D. Pisarevskaya; Tech. Ed.: A. N. Sergeyev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geophysicists and engineers studying radiation phenomena. 3

COVERAGE: This collection of articles treats problems in optics of the atmosphere and actinometry. Results of theoretical and experimental investigations of visibility range, transparency of the atmosphere, and the radiation regime of both the active surface and the atmosphere

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